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L'Économie Politique et la Sociologie. By DR. RENE MAUNIER.
(Paris: Giard et Brière. 1910. Pp. 175. 2.50 fr.)

Dr. Maunier in this book, which forms a volume in the *Bibliothèque Sociologique Internationale*, has contributed a keen, logical analysis of the relations of political economy and sociology, which it would be well for both economists and sociologists to read. He attacks the problem of the relations of economics and sociology, not from the side of the relations of their problems, but from the side of the relations of economic phenomena to social phenomena. He has no difficulty in showing that economic phenomena are only a phase or an aspect of social phenomena in the strict sense. Therefore, his conclusion is that economics is as much a branch of sociology as zoology is of biology or radiology of physics. This summary statement of the author's view, however, fails to do justice to his argument which may be expanded as follows: Social acts are traditional and obligatory acts performed or directly controlled by a society; accordingly social facts are those in which there is a traditional or obligatory element and which are accomplished or directly controlled by a society. Moreover, economic facts or phenomena are social facts, with what may be termed diffused sanction, in contra-distinction to the organized sanction which is given to custom or juridical phenomena. In brief, all economic phenomena fall under the head of usages in the broad sense of that word, but they are usages which are relative to things rather than to persons, and have to do with a relation of things and persons. The final definition of economic phenomena, then, is "traditional organizations, beliefs, or practices with a diffuse indirect sanction and immediately relative to things considered in their relations to persons." Thus economic phenomena are coördinate with legal, moral, linguistic, artistic, religious and technological phenomena, all of these being but specialized aspects of the social.

Dr. Maunier then takes up the position of various writers in economics and sociology as regards the relations between the two sciences. He has no difficulty in showing that the position of such writers as Say, Carey, and Sherwood, that all social phenomena are in their essence economic phenomena, is untenable; or even that the modified form of this doctrine, usually called "economic determinism," that economic phenomena determine other social phenomena, either preponderantly or exclusively, is also without foundation. Likewise he shows that the absorption of economics

by sociology, as proposed by Comte, Ingram, and Harrison, is impossible. The absolute separation of the two sciences is also held to be impossible. Therefore, the only remaining position which is scientifically tenable is that the social reality is one, homogeneous, and indivisible, but that for the sake of convenience it is permissible to study the economic aspect of the social life as relatively distinct, though without separating it in any hard and fast way from the other aspects of the social life. Economics, thus, becomes a branch of sociology. This sociological view of economic phenomena, Dr. Maunier shows, is becoming more and more prevalent among the best economic writers of to-day, and was even implicit in much that was said by the classical school. It is, therefore, proposed to base economics directly upon sociological principles, and to do this, in the second part of his book, the author develops what he terms an economic sociology, tracing the connection of economics with social morphology, with law and ethics, with linguistics and esthetics, and with religion.

There are a number of criticisms which might be made of the book, although they do not affect, in the reviewer's opinion, its main argument. For example, the definition of social phenomena is much too narrow, excluding as it does entirely the biological phenomena of society and such phenomena as those of instinct and habit when unmodified by the social environment. Dr. Maunier would, if anything, have strengthened his argument by taking a broader view of "the social," making it include more of the purely biological and psychological elements which manifest themselves in society.

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The Meaning of Social Science. By ALBION W. SMALL. (Chicago: The University of Chicago Press. 1910. Pp. 309.)

Ten lectures originally delivered before a group of advanced students interested in different special divisions of the social sciences are submitted to a larger audience in this book. It is not a brief for sociology so much as for what Professor Small holds to be the sociological (synthetic) point of view. With the fervor of a prophet he calls upon historians, economists, psychologists and the rest to break down the artificial barriers between their respective bailiwicks and to join forces in a concerted attack upon the facts of human experience in the effort to wrest from these their